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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-94-105
Wednesday
1 June 1994

Daily Report

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FBIS-AFR-94-105

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Chad

Labor Unions Continue Strike; Premier Comments

AB3005195594 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1215
GMT 30 May 94

[Text] The main trade union, the Federation of Chadian Trade Unions, has decided to continue its strike as long as workers' salary demands are not met. Here is Chadian Prime Minister Kassire Koumakoye on the labor unions' demands.

[Begin Koumakoye recording] The labor unions demanded 35 percent. However, I should tell you that under the current budget adopted by our parliament, in view of the devaluation, we unblocked salaries so that there was a 20-percent increase. Nonetheless, I believe the trade unions are right because the devaluation was a disaster for our countries and people's purchasing power was reduced by half. But, I also believe that being nationalistic is being realistic, since they know our country's problems. We have initiated negotiations to reach an agreement. As we have said, nothing is impossible to Chadians. We will succeed in making our national problems understood. I am still convinced that together with the trade unions we will be able to work out a national compromise. [end recording]

Congo

Arms Reportedly Stolen From Military Base

AB3105183494 Paris AFP in French 1154 GMT
31 May 94

[Text] Brazzaville, 31 May (AFP)—At least 72 automatic pistols and 14,000 pieces of ammunition were stolen by unidentified persons on the night of 29 May at the Gamboma military headquarters, in central Congo, it was learned today from military sources here. A commission of enquiry comprised of Army and police officers is expected to leave today for Gamboma, a town located 300 km north of Brazzaville, the same sources added.

Gamboma is a stronghold of the Congolese opposition coalition. Early this year, opposition militia stole a large quantity of arms and ammunition from the noncommissioned officers' school there. At the time, President Pascal Lissouba accused, without mentioning any names, a senior Army officer of having approved of the theft.

Rwanda

Antagonists Fail To Agree on Cease-Fire 30 May

EA3105161294 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in
English to Rwanda 1100 GMT 31 May 94

[Excerpts] A meeting between government forces and the Rwandese Patriotic Army [RPA] took place yesterday at

the UNAMIR [UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda] headquarters in Kigali. The RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front] delegation was led by Colonel (Frank Mugambe), while the government forces were represented by Brigadier General Marcel Gatsinzi. Brig.-Gen. Andoh, deputy UNAMIR commander, chaired the meeting. The meeting was aimed at cease-fire negotiations. This was the second time the two antagonistic forces met since fighting resumed early last month. After seven hours of discussion, the meeting ended with no hope of a cease-fire agreement in the next few days. [passage omitted]

During yesterday's meeting, the two sides agreed to continue the exercise of exchanging civilians who are caught behind frontlines. A similar meeting between government forces and the RPA is expected to take place on Thursday [2 June] this week.

Rebel Radio Says Population Hails RPF Presence

EA3105164594 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in
Kinyarwanda to Rwanda 1015 GMT 31 May 94

[Text] Our colleague, (Mwene Bukungu), reports that, from Bugesera to Rwabusoro, the people all say the same thing: Nothing will happen to us because the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] is already here. On the way to (Munya), after crossing a bridge destroyed by government troops in an attempt to halt the advance of the RPF, one finds that many people are returning to their homes. Along the way, the bodies of government troops can be seen on the tarmac. On the way to Nyanza, people say [words indistinct]. They also say that they are happy that RPF troops are in the area. People say they have (?seen) the discarded military uniforms of government soldiers. One such found was for a [name indistinct] Gaspard, No. 31173, who hails from Kidaho commune, in the (Gisare) sector, Ruhengeri Prefecture. He threw away his star, his shirt, trousers shoes, socks, and fled. The people say that that is what the government troops are doing.

In our efforts to rescue Rwandans, RPF troops have freed 800 prisoners, soldiers and civilians, who were jailed in Nyanza. Up through last night, RPF soldiers have been attempting to rescue people who had taken refuge in attics, where they are still hiding. Operations are under way in Nyanza, whether in (Mugangamure) or (Mugunzi). There are many injured people in the hospitals.

UN Human Rights Envoy Comments on Mission

LD3105162994 Paris Radio France International in
French 1230 GMT 31 May 94

[Interview with Rene Degni-Segui, special rapporteur of the UN Human Rights Commission for Rwanda, by correspondent Jean-Karim Fall in Abidjan on 31 May; from the "Afrique Midi" program—recorded]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Fall] You are the UN special rapporteur for Rwanda. What does it really mean? What will you do?

[Degni-Segui] I have been appointed to investigate. According to my mandate I must see if these acts really took place and who the perpetrators of these acts are, I must establish the link between these acts and those who are suspected of being the perpetrators. This is my mandate. I will not be alone in this. I assume that the whole UN structure and all UN personnel there will help me.

[Fall] What will your agenda be? Will you travel to Rwanda soon?

[Degni-Segui] Yes. I believe that this is urgent because I was given four weeks to draw up a first report. I received a call from Geneva and I must leave for this long journey, for a meeting of university deans and continue therafter to Rwanda, but with stopovers in Geneva and Brussels.

[Fall] Degni-Segui, you are the dean of Abidjan Law Faculty. The possibility of an international tribunal for Bosnia was mentioned. It is now being mentioned in the case of Rwanda. Can you define this notion of international tribunal?

[Degni-Segui] Let's say that it is a matter of setting up an ad hoc structure with the task of trying those suspected of being responsible for the crimes. [passage omitted]

[Fall] Last year you took part in—you chaired—an international commission in Rwanda. What were your conclusions at the time?

[Degni-Segui] I must say that I did not chair the international commission of enquiry. Our conclusions covered three points: genocide, war crimes, and the impotence of the judiciary thus guaranteeing complete impunity to the perpetrators of these massacres. [passage omitted]

ICRC Spokesman: Supplies to Refugees 'Impossible'

LD3105122894 Bern Swiss Radio International in English 0900 GMT 31 May 94

[Text] First to Rwanda. The warring sides have begun a process that is hoped will end the fighting which has left an estimated half million people dead. Representatives of the rebel and government armies held their first direct talks on Monday [30 May] to discuss the draft cease-fire prepared by the UN Mission in Rwanda. Meanwhile, there have been reports of continued fighting and dramatic movement of refugees. The Geneva-based International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC] says the situation is getting worse by the hour. Dateline [Swiss Radio current affairs program] asked ICRC representative Tony Burgener about the importance of the talks on the humanitarian situation.

[Begin recording] [Burgener] What we can hope is one point, that definitely the humanitarian issue is brought up immediately. I mean that it has to be—that it is going to be—separated from the political talks, that this one is taken into consideration. There are hundreds and thousands people now stranded. They need assistance. We, the international organizations, have to be enabled to bring in the food, the water, the medical assistance, whatever is needed, to these people. This has to be a point that has to be treated with first priority.

[Unidentified correspondent] Do you have contacts with either side in your efforts, in your program—relief program?

[Burgener] Of course, we are working in full transparency with both sides. We are informing them [of] whatever we are doing. This is absolutely necessary. We have to start talks on high level with authorities on either side and this of course we hope, facilitates our work also in the coming days, and that also the awareness of the humanitarian disaster which is taking place, not only in the area of Gitarama, of course. There are other areas also in the FPR [Rwanda Patriotic Front] zone, where hundreds and thousands of people are displaced, where also help is needed. All this, of course, needs the full understanding of both parties.

[Correspondent] What are the main difficulties in getting supplies to the refugees? It seems that air supplies are irregular at best coming into Kigali. What are the main difficulties?

[Burgener] Well, it's even difficult to talk about about main difficulties. I mean, it's almost absolutely impossible to bring in anything to this area right now since the roads are blocked, the airport does not work, and after all when you see this huge quantity of people who are staying around there—half a million people—to find supplies for them is very very difficult, the logistical problems which we are faced to [as heard], all this gives us a real, real headache. It's very, very difficult to bring in whatever they need, and they need just everything. They need food, they need water, they need medical assistance, they need also sanitary equipment because there is a risk of epidemics. The only way to do it would be probably from the western side, from Kibuye [on the shores of Lake Kivu facing eastern Zaire], towards Gitarama. This road is still open and we definitely will try our best to do whatever we can do.

[Correspondent] Now, the thing is, Gitarama is a target for the rebels in the fighting. How secure is Gitarama as a refugee point?

[Burgener] Well, first of all, there is no way for them this time to get out of this area. There is no other possibility to go whatever place if it's not Kibuye. Definitely those who can go further on of Gitarama they will try to do it. From that point of view it's very important that both parties, all parties understand that the humanitarian issue is very important, that it has to be given priority when they are meeting today. [end recording]

Zaire

UDPS Condemns France, Mobutu's Role in Rwanda

*AB3105220594 Paris AFP in French 1148 GMT
31 May 94*

[Text] Kinshasa, 31 May (AFP)—The national committee of Etienne Tshisekedi's Union for Democracy and Social Progress, UDPS, the main radical opposition party in Zaire, today criticized France's activities in Rwanda and its "accomplice," Mobutu.

In a communique, the UDPS criticized the "cynical" support by French leaders, from both left and right, to former President Habyarimana's "criminal policies," and stressed that it is advisable "to point out the highly negative role played by Mobutu, the accomplice of French

imperialism, in the name of a badly understood and poorly assimilated so-called francophone movement."

The statement continued: "The UDPS stigmatizes the hypocrisy of both France and Mobutu, who are indecently trying to cover up their crimes by organizing a meeting in Nairobi on 6 June (...)."

Finally, the UDPS "condemns in the strongest terms the presence of Mr. Mobutu and France at this ill-timed meeting in Nairobi, and called on its fighters in Kenya and on all justice, democracy, and peace-loving persons to prevent, by all means, the holding of this parody, which is a disgrace to Africa."

Newspapers close to the radical opposition also took up these attacks against France, criticizing France's African policy in general and accusing it of continuing to "support dictators."

Kenya**Moi Discusses 6 Jun Regional Meeting on Rwanda**

AB3105215694 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 31 May 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] A regional summit meeting has been called for next Monday [6 June] to discuss the crisis in Rwanda. It's being convened by Kenya's head of state, President Daniel arap Moi, and he has invited his counterparts from Tanzania, Uganda, and Zaire, countries which have all been directly affected by the mass exodus of refugees from Rwanda. On the line to Nairobi, Heather Saleh asked President Moi what he hoped the meeting would achieve:

[Begin recording] [Moi] Every sensible person within East Africa knows that life is precious, and therefore this meeting, which will take place on Monday [6 June] will enable the leaders of East Africa—Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Zaire—to discuss how to go about the present situation in Rwanda, and to ask Rwandese leaders from RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front] or those within the government not to add anguish and suffering to the people of Rwanda and then... [pauses] so that we can discuss and see how to restore peace in that country. I won't tell you in what form—whether to take some troops to Rwanda or some other ways to alleviate problems and suffering of the Rwandese people.

[Saleh] But you speak about the possibility of taking troops to Rwanda, so would Kenya be ready to contribute men to the peacekeeping force?

[Moi] It will depend on the decision of the leaders on Monday.

[Saleh] So, you are not excluding the possibility of contributing troops?

[Moi] No, I am not excluding it. We will discuss all aspects that will bring the Rwandese situation back to normality, and to restore confidence of the people of Rwanda.

[Saleh] But wouldn't it be more effective to declare immediate support for the United Nations efforts, put troops at their disposal, and carry on the talks later, because the situation is very urgent?

[Moi] Well, I can't get the United Nations at the moment to move there. I want to seek, well.... [pauses] After Monday's meeting, we will then ask everybody, including Western countries—Europe, America, and everybody else—to play a bigger role on the humanitarian side, and then decide also as to who should participate in the restoration of peace in that area, in collaboration with the leaders of Rwanda in general.

[Saleh] Well, some people might say that the East African nations' efforts in resolving regional crises do not have a good record, and IGADD [Intergovernmental

Authority on Drought and Development] has been trying to resolve the Sudanese problem, but so far it has failed?

[Moi] No we don't. The Sudanese problem, Madam, started 40 years ago, probably before you were born, and a problem of that nature cannot be solved within weeks. I'm happy personally I am chairman of the subcommittee that was established by IGADD, and they have agreed on certain principles and they have made a declaration of principles on matters which have been difficult to be dealt with before, and both parties have signed another document enabling humanitarian groups to move into Sudan and decided to suggest corridors of tranquility where humanitarian groups can pass.

[Saleh] So, you would encourage the Rwandese to stake some hopes on your initiative, and you would disagree with people who say that all this is just for the prestige of regional leaders?

[Moi] No, no no! I'm serious about this. I don't jump on things. Have you heard Moi jumping on things? I don't rush on things. I'm serious on this one. [end recording]

Somalia**Aidid Attends Function To Mark SNA-SNU Union**

EA3105125094 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 30 May 94

[Excerpt] Mr. Mohamed Farah Aidid, the Somali National Alliance [SNA] council of leadership chairman who is also the United Somali Congress [USC] chairman this afternoon attended a function to mark the Somali National Union's [SNU] joining the SNA. Present were the vice chairmen of the SNA, who are also the chairmen of the Somali Democratic Movement and Southern Somali National Movement [SSNM], Mr. Mohamed Nur Aliyow and Dr. 'Abd-al-Aziz Shaykh Yusuf, respectively. Mr. Abdullei Ahmed Hashi Dakhareh representing Mr. Ahmed Omar Jays, the SNA vice chairman and Somali Patriotic Movement chairman, and other officials were also there.

To begin with, Shaykh Muhyi al-Din Haji read verses of the Koran, after which Mr. Omar Migraneh Aweys, the SNU chairman, said the organization's officials and supporters were pleased to join the SNA. [passage omitted]

Uganda**Premier, Ghanaian Envoy Discuss Rwanda Situation**

EA3105170094 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1400 GMT 31 May 94

[Text] The prime minister, Mr. George Cosmas Adyebo, has received a special envoy of President Jerry Rawlings of Ghana, sent to deliver a special message to President Yoweri Museveni, now on a working visit in Europe. Lieutenant General (Arnold Piano), a former commander of the Ghanaian Armed Forces and first commander of the

ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] force in Liberia, handed the message to the prime minister in his office in Kampala today. Lt. Gen. (Piano), who was accompanied by Ugandan minister of state for defense, Mr. Amama Mbabazi, and Brigadier General (Ajerufra Francis), who is the chief of staff of the Armed Forces of Ghana, told the prime minister that his team had been sent on a special mission to Uganda by President Rawlings, in connection with the situation in Rwanda. He said the team is interested in knowing the views of Rwanda's neighbors about what should be done to settle the Rwanda crisis.

During the meeting, the Ghanaian delegation was briefed about the stages Uganda has taken toward the solution of the conflict ever since the war began.

The meeting also pointed out the necessity of an intervention force which must be agreed upon by the two warring sides. The meeting agreed that the force must only go for humanitarian reasons such as escorting food convoys and to provide security and not to engage in disarming or confronting one of the warring sides.

Nonaligned Movement Foreign Ministers Welcome Nzo

MB3105161794 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1400 GMT 31 May 94

[Text] South Africa has been admitted to the Nonaligned Movement. The announcement was made in Cairo by Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa at the opening session of a meeting of Nonaligned foreign ministers. After the announcement South African Foreign Minister Alfred Nzo was led to a seat in the conference hall to applause from delegates. South Africa is to be readmitted as a full member of the Commonwealth tomorrow.

ANC Announces Closure of Washington Office

MB0106071594 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 1 Jun 94

[Text] The ANC has announced the official closure of its office in the American capital, Washington, and says its affairs will be handled by the South Africa Embassy in future. In a statement ANC spokesman Madala Mthembu thanked Americans for their dependable partnership in the fight against apartheid. He said the task was now to rebuild South Africa to ensure economic and social upliftment.

AVF Leader 'Satisfied' With Talks on Homeland

MB3105120194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1141 GMT 31 May 94

[Text] Pretoria May 31 SAPA—President Nelson Mandela and some of his colleagues are positive that the Afrikaner nation should be accommodated, Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front—AVF] leader Ferdi Hartzenberg said on Tuesday [31 May].

He told a news conference at Donkerhoek the AVF's aim was to come to a settlement on an Afrikaner volkstaat [homeland] within the next two years while the new constitution was being finalised.

He was very satisfied with negotiations with the government so far, he said. The forum created for negotiations on a volkstaat between the AVF, Freedom Front [FF] and the government was a peaceful route to attain the volkstaat goal.

Ethnic violence was the most important source of violence and it was necessary that this be addressed to secure investments, he added.

More and more people realised and supported the idea that the Afrikaner nation should be accommodated for a permanent solution, he said. At least two-thirds of Afrikaners wanted self-determination, also a "substantial number" of National Party supporters, he claimed.

If the Afrikaner nation was free it would put "everything into it" to develop the nation and the country as a whole.

There were many practical problems to attain a volkstaat but those should be solved through negotiations, he added. "We have always preferred the peaceful option".

The Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Resistance Movement] was not taking part in the activities of the AVF, he said.

Signs were there that the volkstaat ideal would bring the nation together.

After a report-back to his constituency, Dr Hartzenberg would contact FF leader Constand Viljoen about the tri-partite negotiations forum for a volkstaat.

Very few people attended the Republic Day festivities at the Radio Pretoria premises at Donkerhoek, but Dr Hartzenberg ascribed this to poor publicity.

Ds Mossie van den Bergh, Radio Pretoria management committee chairman told SAPA at the gathering that the station would consider undisclosed "alternative methods" if the broadcast had not been granted a licence by the end of June.

The station was in the process of applying for a licence to the Independent Broadcast Authority. "We decided to obey the rules and play the game until the end of June. If it seems our efforts to obtain a licence are unsuccessful we will consider alternative methods," he said.

HNP's Marais Pledges To Continue Afrikaner Struggle

ML0106080594 Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 20-26 May 94 p 1

[Text] The decision by the HNP [Reformed National Party] not to participate in the Mandela election is already yielding fruit. Whereas General Constand Viljoen compromised himself by his part in the election, so that he was under obligation to attend Mr. Mandela's inauguration, the HNP still stands aloof. This stance gives it inner strength, with the result that it can now embark on future plans without any prejudice. The political struggle will now be transformed into a people's [volk] movement. The recent election has clearly drawn the dividing lines between right and left, between those that voted and those that did not vote. Those that did not vote are physically and spiritually geared to continue the struggle.

Mr. Marais stated in a circular to party members that the veil has been lifted from the future the HNP is facing. This future will be based on the principles of healthy nationalism in which the HNP has firmly embedded itself since its creation. This will now be given new content.

The HNP will enter the new phase of the struggle under the motto: "Reconquer, Regain, Repair."

Mr. Marais states his case as follows: "The emphasis will henceforth fall more strongly on the sentiments and values of Afrikaner nationalism—the Afrikaans language, the history of our people's heroes, and the basic rights of a nation."

Mr. Marais further quotes from H.T. Colenbrander to indicate that the onslaught against the Afrikaner has not subsided: "The world has, despite the peace accord of 1990, not finished dealing with the Afrikaner." He continues:

"The struggle for the existence of the people—which did not start yesterday—is not ending tomorrow....A tree with such roots does not get pulled out of the ground easily. It might be standing bare without any leaves due to an unfavorable season, but the sap still goes up the stem and again it will have bear blossoms."

Mr. Marais is very determined that the HNP will continue to work against the situation brought about by the reforms of Mr. John Vorster, P.W. Botha, and F.W. de Klerk's "National" Party. Right now there are new obstacles in the struggle, such as the Bill of Human Rights and the interim constitution, but this will not deter the HNP from the task at hand. He pointed out that the HNP previously also had to put up with laws that impeded the struggle. This did not discourage the HNP, and it will once again continue, just as it has done over the past 25 years.

The whites presently find themselves in a similar situation as the Boers found themselves after the Second War of Liberation. They were impoverished and decimated by the British massacre of 26,000 women and children in concentration camps. Again they are impoverished and deprived of tens of thousands of children and potential mothers through a drop in the birth rate. The Afrikaner's struggle, however, had never been based on the power of numbers, but rather on the faith we have in our course, on our confidence in the God of our fathers, and on the courage and the will of the minority to continue the struggle."

Commentary Sees Keys' Appointment as Tokenism

MB0106105594 Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 20-26 May 94 p 2

[From the Commentary column]

[Text] The entire current political scene is symbolized by the position of Finance Minister Derek Keys, with one of the country's most dogmatic communists, Alec Erwin, as his deputy. This shows very distinctly what Mr. Mandela thinks of the National Party, and also what he thinks of the whole foreign financial world whose perception of the new South Africa has risen and dropped in accordance with reports the political future of Derek Keys. Every report that hinted that Keys was not going to be reappointed to the cabinet led to a drop in the price of stocks; each assurance that he would be part of the cabinet had the reverse effect.

Mandela has reappointed Keys minister of finance, but at the same time shackled his hands and feet. Erwin will want about 90 million rands over five years for the ANC's Reconstruction and Development Program [RDP], an entirely unproductive so-called investment in people, but in actual fact a bonus for ANC supporters as reward for their political support.

It is an African application of the American principle of spoils [preceding word in English] after every presidential election—an America political tradition for a century and a half. "To the victor belong the spoils," [quoted passage in English] President Andrew Jackson said. He dismissed all civil servants and place his own supporters in their positions.

Mandela has applied this even more literally; he regards the state treasury as his "spoils." Out of tax money, the ANC will help itself to 1.8 billion rands—no real productive investment—under the hundreds of little headings of the RDP program. The white man will just have to pay, and the "deprived" will stand and wait with open hands. Erwin will "propose" and Keys will sign on the dotted line. Keys will have to be content with the shackles, or else he will have to leave, whether Zurich and London like it or not.

Zulu Paper Supports Transfer of Land

MB3105123194 Durban ILANGA in Zulu 26-28 May 94 p 5

[From the "Comment and Opinion" page; article published in English]

[Text] The uproar over the transfer of KwaZulu communal or tribal land to a trust headed by His Majesty the King of the Zulus is a dramatic illustration of the perverted morality that pervades our country's propaganda organs.

For decades politicians have told us that the land issue was at the root of the opposition to racial discrimination and Apartheid.

Even the most politically illiterate politicians or journalists bewailed the fact that only 13 percent of South Africa was available for use and occupation by the African people.

These were the miserable bits of land that remained after the conquest of the African people. These were the so-called "Reserves", "scheduled areas" or "homelands" of the various tribes.

Even the most oppressive White governments promised not to take away these lands from the King, Paramount chiefs, and chiefs who administered the lands in accordance with the hallowed principles of African customary law.

Throughout the negotiations politicians of all parties gave "assurances" that the communal land system would be safeguarded and that the position of traditional leadership would be preserved. Any doubts expressed by anyone were met with indignant and vehement denials combined with hypocritical expressions of respect for traditional rulers. Numerous meetings were held in which traditional rulers were told that their interests would be safe under the government of national unity.

When His Majesty the King of the Zulus demanded actual legal and constitutional guarantees it was alleged that His Majesty was acting as a pawn of Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, President of the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party]. Expensive advertisements presented the so-called

"offer" of "power" to the King. It was pointed out that His Majesty did not want anything personal but that the issues were those of the Kingdom, communal lands and judicial powers in terms of customary law. Much verbal propaganda and even abuse followed the rejection of the inadequate ANC "offer".

The KwaZulu Legislative Assembly in the exercise of its legitimate constitutional powers transferred the KwaZulu communal lands to a Trust with His Majesty the King as the sole Trustee.

This is not only in accordance with modern law but represents the position in indigenous customary law. The law passed by the KwaZulu legislature was submitted to the then State President for signature and became law. In this way the communal lands continued to be the property of the Zulu people and the status quo on land was preserved.

The furor that has broken out has been extremely revealing. We are now told that the object was to place communal lands in the hands of the state for purposes of distribution! We had all along believed that distribution meant taking land from the rich and giving it to poor black farmers.

State land is governed by Roman-Dutch law principles. Communal land is governed by African customary law. At a stroke of the pen the World Trade Centre negotiators by "sufficient consensus" gave all the communal lands in South Africa to the central state.

We all owe a debt of gratitude to the members of the KwaZulu Legislative Council for doing their utmost to safeguard the communal lands. In so doing they have exposed the hollow hypocrisy of those who have shouted from the housetops that they respect the King of the Zulus and all other traditional rulers and chiefs.

The wholesale movement of millions of people to the cities that would follow state manipulation of communal lands would render the impractical Reconstruction and Development Programme even more difficult to fulfill.

Instead of the partisan castigation of KwaZulu and its leadership all reasonable politicians and commentators should avoid superficial generalities and recognise the need not only to safeguard the existing communal lands but to greatly increase them as an essential feature of land reform.

South African Press Review for 1 Jun

MB0106133194

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Need for Taxes—An editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 1 June on page 22 begins by noting that President Mandela has "stirred a hornet's nest" by speaking of the need to raise taxes. The proposal to apply the top tax rate of 43 percent to income above 80,000

rand is especially controversial because it would affect so many people. While supporting the "upliftment of South Africa's poor" and the aims of the Reconstruction and Development Program, the editorial expresses reservations about the tax proposals: "What the Government needs to achieve is a measure of income redistribution without demotivating or—worse—driving out the nation's relatively small pool of highly skilled professional and business people. The conundrum of how to find more money might possibly be solved via the indirect (rather than direct) tax route. The Government should consider this as an option."

SOWETAN

KwaZulu State of Emergency—The state of emergency in KwaZulu/Natal is clearly an impotent measure and should be lifted immediately." So argues an editorial in the Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on page 8 on 1 June. It notes that "hundreds of people" have died there since the state of emergency was declared and goes on to assert: "While rivalry between IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] and the ANC supporters is a contributing factor,...the primary causes of bloodshed can be traced to poverty, landlessness and the absence of basic amenities. The Reconstruction and Development Programme of the Government is aimed at addressing some of these problems and there seems little need for an ineffective state of emergency which is simply going to hinder the real work required in KwaZulu/Natal."

BEELD

New Police Plan Welcomed—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 30 May in a page-8 editorial says that the new police plan is welcome. "Doing away with military culture and tokens of rank will go a long way in creating an image of a more friendly police force. Such a change of image, and especially from the negative perceptions that exist in many parts of the South African community, is necessary to ensure that the police force plays its rightful role in the new South Africa." The rift between the police and the community which it serves has thus far disadvantaged the effectiveness of the force. "As a matter of urgency, politicians will have to educate communities to accept the new police force as their own and show appreciation for the work they do under difficult circumstances."

Education Problem—the second editorial in the 30 May BEELD notes that: "That South Africa is saddled with an enormous education problem in the black community is old news. This burning problem has been the center of discussion for over a decade. Apparently the will to tackle it effectively thus far has been lacking." As there has been no joint effort from the government, the parent community, teacher and youth organizations, discipline has deteriorated so much that in many parts of the country a constructive learning atmosphere no longer exists. Recently children of a certain school held teachers hostage in their classrooms, allegedly after racist remarks had been made by a white teacher. "If this is true, departmental action should be taken against her," "but such undisciplined action by school children should not be condoned. It is about time that authorities took a firm stand."

Angola

Lusaka Talks Reportedly Still Deadlocked

MB3105140494 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 31 May 94

[Report by correspondent Alves Antonio in Lusaka]

[Text] Good afternoon. The Lusaka talks are still at a standstill. A few changes have occurred over the past few hours although Alioune Blondin Beye has stepped up his contacts with government and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] representatives. This morning Beye received in separate audiences the leaders of the government and UNITA negotiating teams. Nothing concrete is known about the outcome of the meetings. Sources close to the mediators say the meeting discussed issues linked to the resumption of the talks and the peace process which have led to the present impasse.

It can be concluded that members of the UNITA team are still indisposed because of the latest military operations in Angola. To confirm this, today's edition of the TIMES OF ZAMBIA carries an accusation by UNITA about the operations. Political circles in Lusaka noted that those who sow the wind, reap the whirlwind. They questioned who has been shelling the city of Cuito and other areas in Angola.

Meanwhile, [name indistinct], head of the UN Office of Public Information, arrived in Lusaka today on a two-day visit. He will assess what progress has been made at the talks, and then will go to Luanda to meet Angolan officials.

This morning, the government and UNITA negotiating teams held separate meetings to discuss their own strategies. It is likely that the negotiators will return to the negotiating table at any moment in view of the urgent need for peace in Angola.

UNITA Continues Shelling Cuito, Attacks Quilengues

MB3105204594 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 31 May 94

[Text] The war situation in Cuito is worsening, with the number of victims increasing every second. So far, 175 people have already been killed. Today, more than 50 people died and 80 others were wounded. UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels have fired more than 500 shells at the city of Cuito since dawn today. The few houses that had been left standing during the nine-month war have been flattened to the ground. UNITA snipers continue to shoot at everything that moves on the streets. The last food stocks at World Food Program warehouses have been distributed to the starving residents. That means that as of now the situation will be like during the nine-month war when people starved to death at just about every corner.

Meanwhile, movements by Jonas Savimbi's troops have been reported in the outlying areas of the city of Luena, Moxico Province, in the past few days. Government forces say UNITA will not succeed in its plans.

In Lubango, the military situation is not good. UNITA troops have stepped up their operations in the Southern Military Front since 2 May, particularly in the Front's northeastern strip. UNITA raided the capital of Quilengues District. Southern Military Front commander General Pereira Furtado told our correspondent that the Angolan Armed Forces have not lost any positions and the situation is under their control. He said government forces have not yet gone on the offensive.

Lesotho

Police Strike Ends After Agreement With Government

MB3105171494 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English 1600 GMT 31 May 94

[Text] The three-week strike by Lesotho police for higher salaries ended today after agreement between the government and the committee representing the police.

A spokesman for the police committee, Lieutenant Phakiso Molise, called a press conference this afternoon at the Central Police Station in Maseru where he explained that the police had decided to return to work in the best interest of the Basotho nation. The police had accepted the terms of agreement on allowances which have been increased by certain percentages. This also applied to members of the prisons service. As far as salary increases were concerned, agreement was reached on sliding upwards all grades up to the position of major. Meanwhile, the strike ended with the police effecting their first arrest since the strike started three weeks ago, when they arrested a man who masqueraded as a policeman. The man who was arrested this afternoon masqueraded as a policeman, wearing police uniform and yet he knew that he was not a policeman. He in fact works for a security firm in Maseru.

He is expected to appear in the Maseru magistrate's court shortly, charged with impersonating the police.

Mozambique

Electoral Registration To Begin; Renamo Said Resisting

MB0106100994 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0700 GMT 1 Jun 94

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano will be the first citizen to be registered in the Mozambican capital to vote in the forthcoming October elections. The president of the Republic will be registered in the Josina Machel School in Maputo. About 85 percent of electoral registration posts in Maputo will begin operating today. The process is also scheduled to begin today in all provinces,

although in some areas it will be delayed due to logistical problems. In some provinces, the Mozambique National Resistance has not permitted the beginning of electoral registration in areas under its control.

Government Condemns CCF Chairman Over Missing Troops

MB3105150094 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1400 GMT 31 May 94

[Text] The government delegation to the Cease-Fire Commission [CCF] in Maputo today issued a protest against the memorandum submitted by CCF chairman Colonel Segala to the Supervision and Control Commission [CSC] regarding the discrepancy in the number of government soldiers. The government delegation says the memorandum is biased and does not reflect the truth. The delegation regrets Col. Segala's not so dignified attitude, in referring to the CSC matters that had not been finalized by the CCF. The government protest notes that under no circumstances can Col. Segala replace the sides, let alone the CCF. The protest adds that the peace accord does not provide for unilateral (?decisions) by the CCF chairman unless he has at least secured the consensus of the sides.

Further on CCF Meeting

MB3105192494 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 31 May 94

[Text] Colonel Segala, chairman of the Cease-Fire Commission [CCF], in Maputo today presented a working plan to the government and the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] delegations until the country's pacification process has been completed. The plan will be debated at a tripartite meeting scheduled for 7 June.

At the meeting, Renamo asked for the closure of its assembly areas in Timanganine and Chinhanguanine, and the reopening of two new assembly areas in Tete and Zambezia Provinces.

The government delegation protested against the accusation made by the head of the Renamo delegation, that the Mozambican Government is said to have abducted a eyewitness connected with the alleged training of troops in Nachingwea, Tanzania. The government demanded that an investigation be carried out as soon as possible to clarify the circumstances surrounding the disappearance of the eyewitness.

17,445 Government, 2,170 Renamo Soldiers Demobilized

MB3105115194 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 31 May 94

[Text] The government has not demobilized any soldiers over the past five days, but yesterday sent five soldiers to join the Mozambique Defense Armed Forces, according to the last report of the UN Operations in Mozambique Technical Unit. The Mozambique National Resistance

[Renamo] did not demobilize or send any soldiers for the new armed forces over the past four days. The total numbers now demobilized are 17,445 for the government and 2,170 for Renamo. By yesterday, both sides had sent 4,696 soldiers to join the new nonpartisan armed forces.

Chissano Addresses Frelimo Cadres

MB3106100194 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0700 GMT 1 Jun 94

[Text] In a meeting in Maputo with cadres of his party, Joaquim Chissano, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo], has described as positive the fact that the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] is delivering lists of areas under its control that must be integrated in the state administration. Chissano said, however, that the process should advance quickly so that those areas are open to all political groups, and for businessmen to operate. He also said the lack of freedom of movement in areas under Renamo control, the movement of armed men of that organization, and the policy of violence against citizens who do not abide by its rules are causing concern.

Malawi's Muluzi Ends Visit, Chissano Comments

MB3105192094 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 31 May 94

[Text] Malawi President Bakili Muluzi has already returned home from his first visit abroad since his election. He was in Maputo for a few hours for talks with Mozambican officials. President Chissano described the visit as one of courtesy. Journalists who were at the airport to cover the departure of the Malawian head of state wanted to know what solution had been found to resolve the question of the Malawi Young Pioneers [MYP]. President Chissano said:

[Begin recording] [Chissano] Our plan is to avoid any friction that could lead to a violent or armed dispute, regardless of the reasons that prompted the MYP to come to Mozambique. They should rest assured that they may return home in peace. The Malawian Government will receive them and give them protection. Actually, I do not know whether they have started to go back home. In view of the prevailing calm in Malawi, it is possible that some of them... [pause] if they left their country because they were afraid, it could be that they have begun going back home. If there are other reasons, then I cannot comment. [end recording]

Afonso Dhlakama's Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] says it should take part in discussions about the MYP issue because there have been accusations that MYP members are in Renamo bases. President Chissano comments:

[Begin recording] [Chissano] Obviously, I think there is no interest in discussing this issue because if MYP members were at Renamo bases, Renamo would not give

us proof of that. That is not what matters. What matters is that MYP members should return home.

[Unidentified correspondent] Do you not want to involve Renamo in the discussions?

[Chissano] Renamo is free to contact the Malawian Government. If Renamo has no MYP members in its bases, than all the better. The information we have say they are there [words indistinct] so, it is not up to us to prove that they are there. All we can do is to say that we have information about the MYP. What matters for us is that MYP members return home. Their country is willing to receive them. So, if Renamo has no MYP members, we have no problems with that. If Renamo has them, then it should help us to remove them. [end recording]

President Chissano said a number of Renamo members have been involved with the MYP. He did not rule out Renamo's responsibility over the issue. This is a controversial issue about which President Muluzi only said that officially he had no knowledge of the situation. Will the issue be ever known fully?

Today's talks also dealt with bilateral cooperation.

[Begin Chissano recording] We noted that it was necessary to activate the cooperation and security commissions. The security commission now has a different role to play because both sides no longer suspect one another. The idea is to create peace in the two countries and to contribute to peace in the region. The commission will meet not only to discuss the MYP issue, but also peace in general. The cooperation commission will discuss trade along the border area to make it a formal activity, serving the two sides. I have suggested that efforts should be made to complete the last 73 km of the Nacala railroad by raising financial assistance. The cooperation commission will discuss other issues. [end recording]

There are prospects of good cooperation between the two countries. President Chissano noted that past problems were with the previous government and not with the people of Malawi.

Cote d'Ivoire

Foreigners To Vote in 1995 Presidential Elections

*AB3105121194 Dakar PANA in English 1711 GMT
30 May 94*

[Text] Abidjan, 30 May (AIP/PANA)—The general secretary of the Democratic Party of Cote d'Ivoire (PDCI) has confirmed that foreigners will be allowed to vote in the country's 1995 presidential elections. The PDCI will not withdraw the right to vote of "people who, since 1945, have been voting in Cote d'Ivoire", said Laurent Dona Fologo at a rally in support of President Henri Konan Bedie, who came to power after the death of President Felix Houphouet-Boigny on 7 December in Yamoussoukro, central Cote d'Ivoire.

The rally was organized at the weekend in Bassam (43 km east of Abidjan). "There is no question about that. It must be clear to everybody," added Fologo, minister of state in charge of national integration in the first post-Houphouet government. "[Word indistinct] and clear that those who are qualified to vote must vote," the PDCI general secretary concluded.

The PDCI has the majority in the Ivorian parliament.

Government Establishes Relations With United Arab Emirates

AB3105153094 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 31 May 94 p 24

[Text] The Governments of the United Arab Emirates and the Cote d'Ivoire, desirous to enhance friendship between their peoples and promote bilateral cooperation relations on the basis of the UN Charter, in particular, the principles of equality, mutual respect, national sovereignty, and noninterference in the domestic affairs of states, have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level as of 30 May 1994.

Ghana

30,000 Displaced Persons Return to Northern Villages

AB2805171194 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1300 GMT 28 May 94

[From the press review]

[Text] The GRAPHIC reports that 30,000 out of an estimated 150,000 displaced of the Northern Region conflict have so far returned to their respective villages. This was stated by the minister of information, Mr. Kofi Totobi-Quakyi, at a news briefing in Accra. He said refugees at the Wenchi Camp have been evacuated to Saboba, while those at Salaga are soon to be moved to Kpandae.

A TIMES correspondent in Tamale says 33 families, mainly Dagombas who fled their homes in the wake of

the conflict, have returned to their homes in Chindiri, (Bunda), Zongo, (Machiri), and Kete Krachi.

Guinea

ARENA Party Withdraws From Electoral Commission

AB3005151594 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730 GMT 30 May 94

[Text] In Guinea, a member of the National Electoral Commission [CEN], the Alliance for National Renewal [ARENA], has withdrawn from the commission. ARENA's leader, Dr. Sekou Koressi Conde, told our correspondent Ben Daouda Sylla in Conakry the reasons for this decision:

[Begin Conde recording] Indeed, we do not accept the fact that the CEN is an appendage of the Interior Ministry because that is unconstitutional. Second, we believe that we have some obligations toward the people who support our political action. As far as we are concerned, we have an obligation of loyalty toward them which does not allow us to participate in any tricks. We have requested the setting up of a constitutional council and a state council. We accept the fact that the Supreme Court should be the highest body but we also say that we want the setting up of a constitutional council, even if it has consultative functions. The CEN's present composition is outdated, therefore, the ARENA is withdrawing from it. [end recording]

Liberia

ULIMO'S Koromah Orders Release of Five ECOMOG Soldiers

AB0106110694 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 1 Jun 94

[Text] The national chairman of ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia], Alhaji Koromah, has ordered the release of the five ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] soldiers of the Nigerian contingent. The ULIMO chairman issued a release order yesterday to his field commander, General (Mohamed Dumbula), following discussion on the situation between him and ECOMOG Field Commander John Ineinger and his deputy, Colonel Kasala Camara.

A ULIMO press release issued last night says Gen. Koromah said that the decision to release the five ECOMOG soldiers was based on appreciation for Nigeria's sacrificial role in resolving the Liberian conflict. He said the ULIMO High Military Council of which he is the chairman endorsed the decision in a spirit of furthering the speedy implementation of the Liberian peace process under the Cotonou Accord.

ULIMO Leader Against Dissolution of Warring Factions

AB3105200594 Gbarnga Radio ELRL in English 1400 GMT 31 May 94

[Text] ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] leader, Alhaji Koromah, says the dissolution of Liberia's warring factions by the Liberian State Council is illegal. Mr. Koromah told newsmen in Monrovia that the Cotonou Peace Accord provides for the dissolution of the NPRA [National Patriotic Reconstruction Assembly] Government and the Interim Government of National Unity, and not the factions to the Liberian conflict. He said the Council of State is a creation of the warring factions, and its chairman cannot take unilateral decision to dissolve the factions. The ULIMO leader called on the State Council to reverse its decision on the dissolution of the warring factions.

State Council chairman, David Kpomakpor, recently announced the dissolution of the warring factions.

NPFL Leader Calls For Implementation of Cotonou Accords

AB3105205494 Gbarnga Radio ELRL in English 1400 GMT 31 May 94

[Text] President Charles Gankay Taylor, in a detailed press statement this afternoon, is calling on the Liberian Council of State to abide by the Cotonou Accord in its entirety if the process of disarmament is to proceed unimpeded, leading to a peaceful, democratic, free, and fair election. We have Aaron Cally with the detailed story:

[Cally] The statement signed by President Taylor outlining the position of the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] regarding the current peace process, reads thus:

We are very disturbed by the artificial barriers that have been erected to delay the seating of the entire Liberian National Transitional Government, the LNTG, including autonomous agencies and public corporations. Even more disturbing is the apparent prevailing attitude of relegating the Cotonou Accord, by those who derive their authority from them, in pursuit of a fruitless exercise and usurpation of powers not delegated to them. Lest we forget, the Council of State is only a part of the LNTG. It is a creation arising out of the Cotonou Accord, signed by the NPRA [National Patriotic Reconstruction Assembly Government], NPFL, ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia], and IGNU [Interim Government National Unity] on 25 July, 1993 in Cotonou, Benin, and was sworn into office on 7 March, 1994. The LNTG is only a transitional government, with a very short and definite life span.

The press statement continued: The present tragedy we are experiencing was primarily caused by the failure to respect the rule of law, or the fundamental law of the land—or just basic ground rules. We had hoped that our people would have learned a valuable lesson by now, and

change their attitude accordingly. Instead, we see a disheartening compulsion by the creature to violate the laws that created it.

For example, the following have been observed since the Council of State was seated, the statement continued:

1. The council's first public pronouncement stated, among other things, that as of 7 March, 1994, the NPFL and ULIMO are dissolved, and have been referred to as erstwhile, former, et cetera.
2. The Council of State's attempt to frustrate the full implementation of the allocation of ministries, public corporations, and autonomous agencies, as spelled out in the allocation of Cotonou III, defies common sense. This had not only violated the Cotonou Accord, but effectively delayed the progress of the peace process.
3. The chairman of the Council of State has begun to behave, and usurp, the powers of the president of the Republic of Liberia, thereby attempting to marginalize the other members of the council. This is also in violation of the Cotonou Accord.
4. The Council of State had assumed appointed powers which are reserved by and for the parties to the Cotonou Accord.

The press statement continued: Now therefore, it has become necessary to indicate that the Council of State must abide by the Cotonou Accord in its entirety, if the process of disarmament is to proceed unimpeded, leading to peaceful, democratic, free, and fair elections. The statement, signed by President Taylor, also stated the following:

1. The Council of State must correct the erroneous statements about the dissolution of ULIMO and the NPFL,
2. The Council of State must be allowed to function in accordance with the Cotonou Accord. The council is a collective presidency, and therefore its five members are co-equals. The chairman is not president of the Republic of Liberia, therefore, all privileges accorded the chairman must be equally accorded to the other members of the council.

The press statement continued: The allocations for public corporations and autonomous agencies must be allowed to go through, in fulfillment of Cotonou III. The Council of State must not allow itself to be manipulated by individual interests, at the expense of bringing peace to all people and the nation.

The statement concluded: Since the LNTG has a life span of six months, these blatant violations of the Cotonou Accord must be remedied immediately. Failure to do so will coerce us to review the entire process, with a view to taking the appropriate corrective actions, in order to sustain and maintain the peace, bring about disarmament, and create the necessary conditions of free and fair elections, the statement concluded.

State Council Urges Factions To End Hostilities

AB3105123694 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 31 May 94

[Text] The Council of State of the LNTG [Liberia National Transitional Government] has called on the warring factions to immediately cease all hostilities and in all the country and dismantle all positions formerly held by them.

In a radio broadcast, the chairman of the council, His Excellency David Kpomakpor, called for the immediate encampment of all fighters for the subsequent disarmament by ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group]. The council says it finds it difficult to understand that while discussions about deployment of ECOMOG and disarmament are under way, some people are still fighting for territorial control. He called on Alhaji Koromah, Mr. Roosevelt Johnson, Dr. (George Buley), Mr. Charles Taylor, and others to stop the hostilities and urge their fighters to disarm. The council called on ECOMOG to begin effective deployment throughout the country and to take control of all entry points into the country and disarm all fighters according to the mandate given them by the Cotonou Accord.

Mali**Government Said Determined To Curb Insecurity in North**

AB3005120094 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 29 May 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The authorities in Mali seem determined to follow up the peace agreement signed earlier this month with the northern Tuareg rebels by taking tough action to clamp down on the continued insecurity in the region. The agreement, signed in Algiers between the Malian Government and the Tuareg Azaouad movement, called for the dismantling of rebel military bases and allowed for the integration of former Tuareg rebels into the Malian Army and civil service. But the armed attacks, often blamed on bandits, have continued, and now President Alpha Konare has ordered a security crackdown as Mustapha Sana reports in this telex from Bamako:

Speaking to representatives of political parties, trade unions, and associations at a meeting at the presidential palace, the head of state said he gave orders to restrict the entry and circulation of weapons in the country. President Konare said that measures will be taken with the cooperation of neighboring countries to stem the traffic in arms across the borders of Mali.

The president also spoke of the northern movement, (Ganda Koi), which opposes the agreement with the Tuaregs, and which recently made an appeal to Malians

to fight the Tuaregs. He said he understood the exasperation of the sedentary northern population from which (Ganda Koi) draws its support but he stressed that he refused any management of the peace accord on an ethnic basis. Speaking of insecurity in the north, President Konare said it was a difficult situation but not a desperate one. He said he would not tolerate the continuation of that state of affairs because it prevented the presence of the civil service in northern Mali and has also impeded development activities.

Prime Minister Keita Returns From Visit to Gabon

AB3105131094 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 1500 GM 30 May 94

[Text] Prime Minister Ibrahim Boubacar Keita has returned home from Gabon, where he has just completed a five-day working visit. This was the first visit abroad by the head of the government who, in addition to discussions with the Gabonese authorities, met with the Malian community there. Mr. Keita, who returned home yesterday afternoon, stated, while taking stock of his visit, that the behavior of the Malian community in Gabon honors us. However, he added, the emigration of Malians to that country poses a number of problems; there is a need to reconsider our emigration policy.

Niger**Parliament Resumes Proceedings; Opposition Present**

AB3005170094 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1200 GMT 30 May 94

[Excerpt] National Assembly proceedings resumed this morning. Here is our reporter Saibou Yara Nyandou with a live report.

[Nyandou] Indeed, they all turned up this morning and exchanged accolades with their colleagues of the majority. They have returned to the parliamentary family. By they, I mean: Hama Amadou, Afara Djika, Moutari Moussa, Ila Kane, Amadou Boukari, and others among the 33 parliamentary opposition members. A little over two and a half months ago, during the roll call, our eyes turned to their empty seats. However, since 28 May, following the announcement of their return, we have had the certainty that they will stay, work, and participate in the present and future sessions for the triumph of democracy and the consolidation of the gains made so far. [passage omitted]

Nigeria**Police Warn Against Illegal Political Programs**

AB0106085094 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 1 Jun 94

[Text] The Nigeria Police has warned that any political program outside those by the Federal Government should be considered illegal and, therefore, will not be

tolerated. In a statement in Lagos, the police drew attention to the activities of a group known as the National Democratic Coalition, whose action and utterances it said were not only illegal but confrontational and designed to undermine the security of the government. It pointed out that the government, in its genuine efforts to turn the country to democratic rule, had set in motion a program to achieve the goal. The police advised all genuine advocates of democracy to take advantage of the ongoing processes for a constitutional conference.

NADECO Official on Reasons for Continuing Boycott

*AB3105174394 London BBC World Service in English
0600 GMT 31 May 94*

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] The elections for a national constitutional conference, organized by the military government, ended on schedule over the weekend, in spite of a boycott in some parts of the country. Well, the boycott was called by the NADECO, the National Democratic Coalition. NADECO say they want a sovereign national conference, whose decisions would be final, instead of this one, which they fear may not have any significant powers. The government says that the conference will start its work on 27 June on schedule, but NADECO says that, in spite of that, its boycott will continue. Well, the former governor of Ogun State, Chief Segun Osoba, is a leading member of NADECO. Sola Odunfa met him and asked him what they are going to do now:

[Begin recording] [Osoba] We intend to start series of legitimate actions, legitimate actions—I want to repeat—to ensure that we get our rights.

[Odunfa] The military government has all instruments of coercion. The first which they can use is to arrest all of you and dump you in detention. Are you prepared for that?

[Osoba] I have told my family that as soon as they do not hear from me, they should know that I have been arrested. We are all ready, in fact fully mobilized, to be detained, and we are fully ready for whatever action the government may want to take.

[Odunfa] Is this action not belated? Why did you not take this action when the election was annulled last year?

[Osoba] At that time, the government created a division within the political class, and they were using the leadership of the two political parties to cause the confusion, and so there was no united front. But when the military came in, we thought we could give them a chance—hoping that they will rectify the situation quickly. Up till now, we don't know the program of this government, which is unfortunate. A military government should come in to do a surgical operation and leave immediately. So unfortunately, this government hasn't given us any political program of any kind. We don't even know the agenda of this conference, nobody knows the rules and regulations governing this conference, there is no enabling decree governing this conference, so everything is illegal. And that is why we are moving, because we now think that we are back again to an unending transitional program that we started in 1985.

[Odunfa] Will it therefore be correct to take this, your proposed action, as a direct confrontation with the military?

[Osoba] I wouldn't call it confrontation with the military, because we respect the majority of our compatriots in uniform as being patriotic, and not part of the little clique who want to cling to power. So, we should separate the military, as a group who believe that they must go back to professionalism. That movement started under Babangida, and 99 percent of those still in uniform are still in support of democratization. But, there is a small clique of them who are politicians in uniform, who are bent on staying in power—a continuous change of baton from one uniformed military head of state to another one. There is that small cabal that we are facing, not the entire military. [end recording]

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